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OUR SCRAPPERS
BEAT THE AXIS!

Daily Worker

★ 1 STAR
EDITION

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZI ENSLAVEMENT

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The Battle of Stalingrad: NEW NAZI ATTACKS REPULSED

Anti-Inflation Bill Goes Before Senate

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The Senate votes tomorrow on amendments to the administration anti-inflation legislation. A show-down fight is expected against the attempts of the so-called "Farm Bloc" to wreck the President's program to fix prices and to stabilize the nation's war economy.

The "Farm Bloc" is actually a collection of obstructionists, defeatists and poll-tax reactionaries who are using the name of the farmers to cover up a conspiracy to block the anti-inflation measure. It has proposed an amendment to the measure which would add an extra

Amter on WQXR Tues.

With one day to go before the President's deadline to Congress on the enactment of a genuine people's anti-inflation program, the New York State Election Campaign Committee revealed today that Israel Amter, Communist candidate for Governor of New York State, will make a radio talk over Station WQXR Tuesday, from 10 to 10:15 P.M., on the necessity for a national anti-inflation program.

\$3,500,000,000 to the nation's food food bill, the bulk of which would not reach the farmers.

Administration forces in the Senate have proposed a "compromise" amendment to the measure which would give the President the power to make adjustments in farm prices to reflect higher farm labor costs.

The House has already passed the "Farm Bloc" proposal, which permits farm prices to rise to at least 112 per cent of present parity prices. Should the Senate pass the "compromise" amendment, the measure will go to conference between the two Houses.

It is freely predicted here that passage of the "Farm Bloc" amendment would lead to a Presidential veto. This would prompt the President to set prices by executive order, in line with his statement to the nation on Labor Day that October 1 was the deadline for Congressional action.

Meanwhile, letters have begun to pour in upon Congressmen from all over the nation demanding that they support the President's program. These letters include some from leaders of powerful international unions speaking officially for

Manpower Control Problem to Be Probed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (UP).—Chairman Harry S. Truman, D., Mo., of the Senate committee investigating conduct of the war, tonight named a subcommittee to study the need for "more centralized" manpower control as a means of alleviating the acute labor shortage faced by farms

and war industries.

The group, headed by Sen. Harry M. Kilgore, D., W. Va., will hear testimony from Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, National Selective Service Director, tomorrow.

Truman appointed the subcommittee after repeated warnings by War Manpower Commission Chairman Paul V. McNutt and other officials that the nation may be confronted with a food shortage and a bogged-down armament program unless the government is authorized to "draft" workers for essential industries and agriculture.

Emphasizing that men must serve where they are best fitted during a national emergency, Truman said the subcommittee's investigation will include such topics as the rivalry for labor among various industries—a practice that has led to widespread "pirating" of workers, and the competition for manpower between industry and the armed forces, and industry and agriculture.

"Wage rates, insofar as they affect

Cards Take League Flag

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27 (UP).—The St. Louis Cardinals, who appeared hopelessly out of the running a little more than a month ago, won the National League pennant today by defeating the Chicago Cubs, 9 to 2.

(Details on Sports Page)

(Continued on Page 4)

3 - Ships A Day Goal Seen Here

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (UP).—Shipyards are now turning out two ships a day and the government's goal of three a day will be reached this month, Maritime Commission officials said today while the nation celebrated "Victory Fleet Day," the first anniversary of the launching of a victory ship in World War No. 2.

Among the high ranking officials who joined in the observance was Sir Arthur Salter, British member of the Joint Merchant Shipping Board, who declared that the United Nations together are now producing new cargo ships at a rate that offsets sinkings by Axis submarines.

In an address during the Sunday Symphony (CBS), he emphasized the important role of shipping in the global war ad said:

"Without enough ships, you might have to fight at home—and alone, on your own soil and without allies. The Russians, the British and the rest need reinforcements.

"How soon victory comes will, therefore, depend upon how quickly we can carry America's strength across the seas . . . From now on, unless the enemy's attacks are more successful, we shall have more ships each month to carry troops and

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Best Man in the Senate: Claude Pepper of Florida

By Frank Ryhlick
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—For the Daily Worker of last Monday I wrote a story about a man who might be described, although the competition is fierce, as the worst member of the Senate. I refer to that nauseating old spectacle, Cot-ton Ed Smith.

This Monday it is extremely appropriate to have printed a story about a man who might well be described as the best member of the Senate, and that is not to damn him with faint praise.

Senator Claude Pepper of Florida is entitled to all the praise that can be accorded him for his speech last Thursday in support of President Roosevelt's price-control program. Despite all the pressure that could be brought against him by the "Farm" bloc and political circumstances in his own state, Pepper made the most eloquent, comprehensive and clear-thinking speech yet made on this issue.

He showed that the issue involved far more than the question of stabilizing farm prices, that it was part of the great conflict raging in Stalingrad, Africa, China—



wherever this war of the people is being waged.

He bluntly told his colleagues that the debate was not a game. While many of them squirmed and glanced apprehensively at the press gallery, he warned them that they were failing the nation in its hour

of peril—they who had voted to send young men "to death or to mangled bodies."

Pepper condemned the "farm" organizations for ignoring the poor farmer, acknowledging as he spoke that his words would "cost me votes in my state."

IMPORTANT ROLE

The Florida Senator acted as forcefully on this issue as he has on the parallel question of the Second Front. He is the only member of the Senate who has actively supported President Roosevelt's statement that the war must be won on the battlefields of Europe. For months he has called for an offensive. He has spoken at Second Front rallies all over the country, urging the people to make themselves heard, brushing aside the defeatist argument that the Second Front is solely a military problem.

The sleek, corpulent men who call themselves "farm" leaders may persuade some of the "bankers" with

(Continued on Page 2)

Arms for the Offensive



These members of Packard Local 180, United Auto Workers, CIO, are the proud possessors of War Production Board awards for outstanding individual war production. Left to right, holding their awards, are, front row: William H. Switzer, Max H. Harris, John Hook, Harry Glemlak; back row: Peter Cofie, George Smolarek, L. S. Czar, and Fred Ospedale.

Southern Editor Stirs Race Hatred to Weaken Morale

By ERIC WEBBER

Working in league with the "White Supremacy" gang of Eugene Talmadge, Governor of Georgia, David Clark, editor of a textile manufacturer's paper in Charlotte, N. C., has:

(1) Incited race riots.

(2) Called upon white Southern soldiers to "kill" those who try to force them into a "social equality" movement.

(3) Branded our war administration fascist.

(4) And sabotaged the war effort.

Irrefutable evidence of Clark's seditious writings and activity were given to the Daily Worker by prominent trade union leaders in the South.

This man is guilty of treason. Quoting pro-fascist Eugene Talmadge in an editorial on Aug. 15, Clark added to Talmadge's malicious attack on the Negro people by stating that:

"The most damnable of all is the movement to force army blood banks to mix Negro blood with that of whites."

"Southern boys who are going to fight for their country are told that if they are wounded in the service of their country, they must, in spite of the traditions of the South, submit to having Negro blood put in their veins."

Then in one of the most flagrant calls to murder, Clark editorially says: "Most of them would kill those who forced them to submit to any such infusion."

In the same editorial, David Clark gives the cue to the Ku Klux Klan, the "White Supremacy" mob and other Southern Fascist group.

"That the impvement for the promotion of social equality is well organized is shown not only by the publicity such as Mrs. Roosevelt was induced to give, but by incidents which are happening here and there."

Calling for open rebellion against

(Continued on Page 4)

Mr. Newsdealer:

Here is a facsimile of the coupon which Daily Worker readers are presenting to newsdealers. We publish it here in order to remind newsdealers that the Daily Worker will give cash for such coupons.

MR. NEWSDEALER:

Your dealer or agent will accept this coupon as full payment for copies of the Daily Worker.

Ira Wallach
Circulation Manager

To Readers:

You can help your dealer by depositing complete coupon books each week. Your paper will then be available daily.

Quislingites Balk at Going to Soviet Front

LONDON, Sept. 27 (UP).—Reports reaching the Norwegian government said tonight that 50 members of puppet premier Vidkun Quisling's Nazi party have been arrested for protesting over being mobilized for military duty in the Soviet Union and that hundreds of German soldiers have been shot for refusing to leave Norway for the Soviet front.

They said members of the Nazi party held protest meetings over the weekend in centers to which they had been called for mobilization and medical examinations.

Fifty reportedly were arrested. An additional 272 Hitler police (storm troopers) were said to have been interned recently in a concentration camp.

A Norwegian government spokesman said many prominent Quisling leaders are trying to evade conscription by attempting to convince the Germans they are indispensable to the Quisling regime. Others were reported fleeing from Norway.

He said hundreds of soldiers were shot for refusing to leave Norway and that many ordered to fight on the Finnish front had committed suicide.

Internment camps have been established in northern Norway and

(Continued on Page 2)

MOSCOW, Monday, Sept. 28 (UP).—German troops have forged ahead in house-to-house fighting through one area of Stalingrad but have lost more buildings in another, while northwest of the city the Red Army repulsed attacks and wiped out 2,500 enemy troops, the Soviet High Command announced today.

Soviet defenders repulsed German attacks in most quarters of the Stalingrad metropolitan area, the midnight communiqué said, and they killed 600 Germans in one sector where the enemy was dislodged from a number of buildings.

"A particularly tense engagement took place in one sector, where the Germans succeeded in forging ahead somewhat," the High Command asserted. "In this sector fighting is going on for every house."

Soviet shock forces counter-attacked the advancing German vanguard, the communiqué said, and destroyed 200 tonneau gunners, 10 machine guns, and two mortars, in addition to capturing prisoners and equipment.

To the northwest, where a Red Army assault was pressing heavily against the German flank, the Soviets destroyed 18 tanks and armored cars, 30 guns of various caliber, four six-barreled mortars, nine machine guns and three planes in addition, killing 2,500 enemy troops, the communiqué said.

The newspaper Pravda reported that 1,000,000 Germans were fighting in and around Stalingrad, and said it was a force with which the Nazi Command had planned to extend the southern front to the Caspian Sea, preliminary to an offensive against Moscow and eventually against Britain.

Semi-official front dispatches earlier had said that the Russians had captured a line of blockhouses and a fortified height northwest of Stalingrad, killing 2,000 German troops, and that inside the city 1,200 invaders were slain and several buildings recaptured.

The High Command said that in one Stalingrad sector German infantry supported by 40 tanks attacked a Soviet position eight times in the course of a day, but all onslaughts were repulsed and 10 enemy tanks shot up or burned.

German equipment captured in

(Continued on Page 2)



Willkie Feted at Kremlin

MOSCOW, Sept. 27 (UP).—Premier Joseph Stalin toasted President Roosevelt last night at a "most cordial" dinner honoring Wendell L. Willkie in the huge Kremlin banqueting hall.

It was a farewell banquet for Willkie, who flew with U. S. Ambassador Admiral William H. Standley to Kulyashay today. From there he will proceed to Chungking for conferences with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

The banquet was described as one of the most intimate ever held

LONDON, Sept. 27 (UP).—Lord Strabolgi, chief Labor whip in the House of Lords, said in a speech at Wimbleton today that Wendell L. Willkie's statement in Moscow yesterday regarding the urgency of a second front was "highly significant" and required an authoritative answer by Britain's War Cabinet "without delay."

He demanded to know whether preparations for a second front were initiated as soon as Germany attacked Russia.

For a visiting foreigner in Moscow. The 30 guests, except for British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, were Russian and American political and military leaders.

The atmosphere, Willkie said, was most cordial and the informality surprised him.

Stalin first toasted President Roosevelt and then proposed one for Willkie. Standley toasted Stalin and Willkie toasted British Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Willkie said Stalin was in his best form, joking and teasing Willkie and the interpreters and displaying numerous little courtesies such as lighting Willkie's cigarette and filling the wine glasses of his guests.

EYE ON THE BALL

But through all Stalin's quips, jokes and toasts, Willkie said, the Soviet premier demonstrated his clear, logical mind and a vital subject, which cannot be disclosed, was

(Continued on Page 2)

U. S. Negro Troops Show 'Great Style And Ability,' Says British General

LONDON, Sept. 27 (UP).—Yelling "up and at 'em, let's get 'em," American Negro troops stole the show at weekend anti-invasion maneuvers at Merseyside and were praised by the British general in charge.

"They showed great style and ability," the general said. "They had to defend a bridge and a factory. Although the enemy was suc-

cessful in his first attack, the Americans counter-attacked, took the enemy by surprise and recaptured the strong point. Their initiative was splendid."

The Negro troops were commanded by a white officer, Capt. James T. Stewart, Winfield, Mont. It was the first time that American forces have participated in British military and home guard defense maneuvers.

But We Still Maintain Relations With Vichy:

Laval's Police Jail Hundreds of U. S. Citizens

The Senate's Best Man---Claude Pepper

(Continued from Page 1)

pitchforks" to vote against Pepper, but they will find it extremely difficult to convince the small farmer of the South, the tenant farmer, the despairing sharecropper and his family who are struggling at the fringe of existence.

Pepper comes from these real farmers, and he has not forgotten them. He was born on a 120-acre farm in east Alabama. His father bought the land with 4-cent cotton, which had to be hauled three miles at a time by mule to a small market twelve miles away. When the future Senator was 10, his family moved to a small town so he could go to school. He drove the family milk cow all the way to town himself.

As a youth, Claude Pepper worked in the steel mills at Easley, Alabama, and taught school at nearby Dothan before being able to supplement his public school education.

He graduated from the University of Alabama in 1921 and three years later received his degree from Harvard Law School, where he

ranked among the first six of his class. After teaching law at the University of Arkansas for one term, Pepper hung out his shingle in Perry, Florida, a small lumber town. He climbed into politics via the State Legislature and the State Democratic Executive Committee. In 1934 he was narrowly defeated by the veteran U. S. Senator Park Trammel. Two years later he was elected without opposition to the seat left vacant by the death of Senator U. Fletcher.

Pepper fought constantly and aggressively for relief to the unemployed, and helped defeat a resolution condemning the sitdown strikes. His overwhelming renomination with the support of President Roosevelt in 1938 joined the tory coalition in Congress and helped unfreeze the wage-hour bill. He is now sponsoring the anti-poll tax bill in the Senate.

A fluent speaker, Pepper told several stirring stories in his speech last week in an effort to bring the war home to the Senate. One story of his meeting the day before with Ludmilla Pavlichenko, the heroic girl sniper from the Soviet Union. He referred to her as . . .

"A young woman, about 25 years of age, well-educated, cultured, who, having looked forward to a creative and useful life in a growing civilization, in what she had reason to believe would be a better world, has now been officially recognized as having with her own sharp eyes, her own delicate and sure fingers, and her own steady courage, taken the lives of more than 300 men of an enemy army."

CHALLENGES COPPERHEADS

That speech was not the first in which Pepper challenged the Copperhead forces in the Senate. A few moments before the first session of the 76th Congress adjourned on Aug. 5, 1939, while many Senators were smiling glassily, slapping each other on the back and dashing off their 25-cent-a-mile travel allowance, Pepper rose dramatically.

"I cannot let Congress adjourn," he stated, "without lifting my voice to decry those who have been willing to scuttle the American Government and the American people, and jeopardize the peace of the world, because they hate Roosevelt."

"I accuse this Machiavellian alliance of fostering and encouraging unhappy divisions in the ranks of labor, not because they love one side more than the other, but because they want to keep the working man helpless and supine, so that they shall continue to hold him in the tight clutches of economic bondage."

"I shall fight them because I am a young man, and they work to destroy young men's inheritance. I shall fight the spirit of that combination because I am a Southerner, and because what they stand for harms the South I love. I charge that they would rather turn the efforts of the government to the aid of the organized money power of the nation, than to make it possible for the people of my state, and the South where I was born, to get the education, to be healthy and to make a living like honorable men."

Those remarks could be restated even more strongly today.

U. S. Fighter Planes Attack Japanese

CHUNGKING, Sept. 27 (UP)—The new Chinese daily reported today that Formosan and Korean troops in Canton had inflicted thousands of casualties on the Japanese in an uprising.

The next day 88 Koreans and four Formosans were executed, the newspaper said.

Formosans and Koreans Stage Uprising

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Women Navy Yard Workers



For the first time in its 141-year history women mechanics are working in the New York Navy yard. Irving Himmel is fingerprinting the new war workers.

New Nazi Attacks Are Repulsed at Stalingrad

Anti-Inflation Bill Goes To Senate

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their organizations, as well as many from local labor organizations.

The National Farmers Union renewed its demand for a "master production-manpower program" to meet war production—food as well as armaments—and military needs.

Pending its establishment, the union said "farmers, their sons and hired men" should be kept on the farms to prevent a shutdown of operations.

The request was contained in a telegram from M. W. Thatcher, legislative chairman, to all senators. The union is the only farm group which has opposed the farm bloc's proposal to create a higher farm price level to include farm labor costs.

Thatcher said the relief afforded by the proposal would be "negligible," that a cross-section report to the union indicates that farmers feel present prices are adequate, and the only solution to the farm problem is creation of an over-all manpower plan.

"Increased prices for farm products cannot hope to secure the manpower to assure agricultural production," he said. "A change in the formula for determining parity price will not solve the production problem. It is our conclusion that the relief obtainable by inclusion of a wage scale in the parity price is negligible."

Those remarks could be restated even more strongly today.

U. S. Fighter Planes Attack Japanese

CHUNGKING, Sept. 27 (UP)—Lieut. Gen. Ngugi Sakai, a leading Japanese commander, has been killed in action at Lanki in Chekiang Province, a Chinese communiqué reported today.

Sakai, 53, graduated from the war college in Tokio and saw service in Manchuria.

Japanese Commander Joins His Ancestors

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Down 2 Axis Bombers

CAIRO, Sept. 27 (UP)—British anti-aircraft fire shot down two Axis bombers which raided the Kufra Oasis Sept. 25, a British General Headquarters communiqué said today.

Willkie Is Feted At Kremlin

(Continued from Page 1)

brought time and again into his life.

At one point Willkie remarked to Stalin: "You always keep your eye on the ball."

Stalin didn't understand the literal translation and asked its meaning.

Willkie, using golf terms, explained it and Stalin replied "That's a very good phrase; I certainly try to keep my eye on the ball."

Willkie was surprised to hear from Stalin that he had been in London in 1937 attending an International Socialist Conference. Willkie described the present appearance of London and the effect of German bombings.

Among the banquet guests were U. S. Brig. Gens. Phillip Faymonville and Follett Bradley; Col. Joseph Michela, U. S. military attaché at Moscow; Soviet Foreign Minister Vlacheslav M. Molotov; Vice Commissar for Foreign Affairs Dzankosov, and Constantine Oumansky, former Russian Ambassador to the United States.

Willkie conferred briefly this morning with British Ambassador Kerr and then rushed for the airport, sporting a crude birch cane made from a tree planted by the Russian author, Leo Tolstoy.

The cane was the gift of Tolstoy's granddaughter and was one of many presents he received from his newly-made Soviet friends. He will deliver a similar cane to President Roosevelt.

Kulibayev dispatches said Willkie was met by Sergei Zarubin, Chief of the American Department in the Soviet Foreign Office, and other Russian dignitaries and military leaders.

The statement emphasized the fact of the close ties between the

VICHY, Sept. 27 (UP)—Hundreds of American citizens were rounded up in the occupied zone by French police during the week-end and turned over to German authorities, who interned some of them in the monkey house of the Bois de Boulogne zoo in Paris, reports from that city said tonight.

The U. S. Embassy has asked the French foreign office to inquire into details of the round-up.

Tentative reports indicated that the round-up centered in Paris but extended less intensively throughout the occupied area. The victims were Americans still at liberty since the sweeping arrests of foreigners last December.

Internment was understood to be temporary. German officials were reported to be examining the United States citizens individually and some were reported released immediately.

At least 250 Americans were reported seized at Paris, regardless of their age, sex or professions.

French police carried out a systematic search of Paris hotels where Americans lived, including the Bristol which had been set aside as a fixed residence for United States citizens.

Most of the prisoners were taken to the Jardin d'Acclimation in the Bois de Boulogne, while some were lodged in the zoo's monkey house, the advice from the occupied zone said.

Congratulatory messages on the shipyards' accomplishments began pouring into the commission yesterday.

Undersecretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal, in a message to Chairman Emory S. Land, commended the agency on accomplishing a "miracle," pointing out that "every existing production record . . . has been smashed." Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, said news that the commission was up to schedule was most "heartening."

The West Coast shipyards of Henry J. Kaiser had led the parade in production records. His Portland, Ore., yard last week launched a Liberty ship only 10 days after work had started.

In his radio address, Salter said that men like Kaiser "have faith that move mountains" and praised the records in American war production.

Declaring that the fate of the United Nations "is in the hands of those who make, protect and sail merchant ships," Salter said:

"Their cool and constant courage has not failed us."

He said a cargo vessel "stored strength" and that a single ship can supply a battalion or feed a city. A single tanker, he said, can carry enough gasoline across the Atlantic to launch 20,000 bombers against enemy munitions factories.

People Rally To Guerrillas In Yugoslavia

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MOSCOW, Sept. 27.—Determination of the Uruguayan people to aid the United Nations in destroying fascism was expressed here at the recent national conference of the Uruguayan Committee for Aid to Free Peoples.

The large audience at the opening session included 83 delegations representing the democratic movement throughout the country, the war aid movement, the most important cultural and athletic associations, national clubs and organizations, the Argentine allied aid movement, the Argentine Women's Committee for Victory, and the Medical Aid Committee of Argentina.

The Negro people of Uruguay, the Negro church in Philadelphia, representative in the State Legislature and recently appointed state campaign manager for the Democratic election campaign among the Negro people, came out today in support of the second front, now, in a statement to this reporter. He simultaneously charged the Pew-Grundy Republican defeat machine with obstructing the state's war effort.

"I favor a second front now," the Reverend said. "And speaking as a layman, I think it necessary to catch Hitler while he is head over heels in Russia, and make him divide his army."

The pastor asserted that from the point of view of the Negro people, a quick victory over fascism will reflect itself in the extension of democracy for peoples all over the world, and thus the Negro as well as every one else has a great stake in the second front.

Discussing the elections and the Negro vote, Rev. Shepard pointed out that Gen. Martin, Republican candidate for Governor, had actively opposed the enlistment of Negroes in the National Guard.

"Thus," said Rev. Shepard, "the fact that the Republican machine does not allow Negroes in the National Guard is directly obstructing the contribution of Pennsylvania Negroes to the war."

He revealed that Gov. James, whose record Gen. Martin supports, has stated that the social demands of the National Guard are such that Negroes could not be integrated in it. When the law of the land was quoted to James, he declared that some customs are above the law!"

"The defeatist tactics of the Republican machine will be brought to the Negro and white workers in the Democratic campaign for the election of P. Clark Ross as Governor," said Rev. Shepard.

Guerrilla Units Set Up in France

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MOSCOW, Sept. 27.—Austrians fear and at the same time hate the Germans, says Franz Bauer, Austrian soldier who surrendered on the Leningrad Front.

In a Blumau plant, for example, he says, Austrian workers spoiled the sulphuric acid used in one of the processes, and the management had to bring in German workers to get the work done.

In Styria, Austrian patriots delayed three military trains. Near Vienna, they blew up a synthetic fuel factory. In Linz, they clogged the machines with sand. In Neustadt, they brought about an explosion in an aircraft factory.

Near Neustadt, Bauer says, he saw in huge lettering on the road pavement the slogan, "Austrian workers, sabotage Hitlerite Germany. Down with Hitlerite Germany!"

The guerrillas operating in the Oise department accounted for 57 German soldiers and four officers in the course of a month. On the line between Creil and Compiègne, the guerrillas derailed a freight train carrying occupation troops. On one of the streets of Paris a group of patriots stopped an automobile with three German officers, shot all three and took the car.

Lauds Soviets



Robert A. Lovett, Assistant Secretary of War for Air, praised the ability of the Red Air Force. Speaking to a Russian War Relief dinner in New York, he stressed their "superb technique and ability" in combat against the Nazis.

Negro Pastor, Democrat, Asks 2nd Front Now

By Walter Lowenfels

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—Rev. M. L. Shepard, pastor of the largest Negro church in Philadelphia, representative in the State Legislature and recently appointed state campaign manager for the Democratic election campaign among the Negro people, came out today in support of the second front, now, in a statement to this reporter. He simultaneously charged the Pew-Grundy Republican defeat machine with obstructing the state's war effort.

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Guerrilla Units Set Up in France

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MOSCOW, Sept. 27.—Detachments of franc-tireurs are being organized in various districts of occupied France. They wiped out Nazis, captured ammunition dumps, interrupted German communications.

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We are well aware of the efforts of all parties to reach a solution and of the immense difficulties involved. We are bound by the closest ties with our British allies in their gallant struggle for human freedom. We are in fullest accord with the people of India in their legitimate aspirations for self-government.

We therefore urge that President Roosevelt was urged yesterday to do what he could to obtain the Indian people's full participation in the anti-fascist war and to insure their political freedom.

United States and Great Britain, as well as that of the American people's sympathy for India's national aspirations, but expressed alarm lest the situation in India endanger a United Nations victory. The presence of United States troops in India was cited as showing this country's interest in a settlement designed to make India a full participant in the anti-fascist war.

The statement was prepared after several weeks of informal round-table discussions. Participants represented varying points of view on the Indian Question yet agreed in the main.

The full text of the statement reads:

"The people of the United States view the situation in India with great alarm because it threatens the victory of the United Nations. With increasing numbers of our troops and vast quantities of our supplies in India,

National Negro Congress Warns: Tories Plan to Block Action on Poll Tax Bill

Working overtime to make the Geyer-Pepper anti-poll tax bills the law of the land, the National Negro Congress yesterday warned against obstructionist attempts by poll taxers, such as Tom Connally of Texas, to waste precious war time by filibustering in the Senate.

The Geyer Bill is expected to come up for vote in the House on Oct. 12. On Sept. 22, the last of 218 signatures were obtained after a two-year struggle to bring the Geyer Bill out for a vote. The Senate will act on the Pepper bill after the Geyer bill has passed the House.

"We must utilize this first victory," National Negro Congress spokesman declared, "to organize a nationwide neighborhood campaign to do two things."

First: to send post cards, telegrams and letters to Congressmen demanding that the Pepper Bill (S. 1280) be voted out favorably at once.

"Street by street, house by house and family by family," was the way leaders of the National Negro Congress described methods of work for successful passage of both anti-poll tax bills.

Every local and national organization working together with labor, the Congress pointed out, can make this victory campaign a success by organizing support on a neighborhood basis.

TEN MILLION

Ten million Negro and white Americans in eight Southern states will be able to express their full support of President Roosevelt's war policies for defeating the Axis, the Congress said, when the poll tax system, a disgrace to our democracy, is finally liquidated.

"We have got to win the fight to pass this victory legislation before the life of the present Congress expires Jan. 1, less than three months from now," Congress spokesman declared.

When the Senate Judiciary sub-committee in charge of the Pepper Bill closed its hearings Sept. 22, its chairman, Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, indicated that he would move soon for final consideration and report to the full Committee. The full committee then has to report the bill in out in order to have the Senate vote on it.

Members of the Sub-Committee are: Joseph C. O'Mahoney chairman; George W. Norris, Tom Connally, Warren Austin and Abe Murdock (D., Utah).

Additional members of the full Senate Judiciary Committee are: Frederick Van Nuyts, chairman; Pat McCarran, Carl Hatch, James H. Hughes, Albert B. Chandler, William H. Smathers, Harley M. Kilgore, Ernest W. McFarland, Wall Dooley, John X. Danaher, Alexander Wiley, William Langer, Harold H. Burton.

Negro Teachers
Rated Lower Than
All Whites

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 27.—Some members of the school board here revealed in testimony last week that not only were Negro teachers considered "inferior" as a group to white teachers, but that on rating lists made up by the board, all Negro teachers are rated lower than whites, including one who was recently fired for inefficiency.

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, in this city to argue the case for the Negro teachers when it was scheduled to come to trial Monday, Sept. 28, stated that the case is made more difficult by the absence of a salary schedule from 1931 to the present year.

Poll Taxers Try to Renew 40-Year Crime of Carter Glass

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—When Senator Harry F. Byrd, reactionary poll taxer from Virginia engineered a behind-the-scenes maneuver, which resulted in the agreement to reopen Senate hearings on the Pepper Anti-Poll tax bill Sept. 22, without the prior knowledge of Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, chairman of the sub-committee considering the measure, he was following in the infamous footsteps of his colleague, Senator Carter Glass, father of Virginia's Poll Tax law.

How the anti-democratic forces of Virginia, under the leadership of Carter Glass, hatched a scheme back in 1901 which resulted in disfranchising half the voters of that state, is told in the following story released by the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax.

"When that state (Virginia) was readmitted to the Union after the Civil War, it was given the right to send its representatives to Congress upon the express condition that the

'Act at Once,' NAACP Urges On Poll Tax

Negro and white Americans were urged by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday to take all-out action against Southern poll-taxers who are preparing a last ditch filibuster against the Geyer-Pepper anti-poll tax bills.

The Association stated that a quick vote in the House can be achieved if all organizations, branch members and individuals write immediately to representatives from their districts.

The NAACP plan of action included:

Asking House members to be present for action on the bill Oct. 12.

Asking House members to vote down any and all amendments which may be offered by Congressmen from poll-tax states.

Urging members to resist any effort on the floor to emasculate or recommit the bill.

In addition, the Association asserted, that Senators should receive letters demanding that they support both the Geyer and Pepper bills and that they vigorously oppose all efforts to filibuster.

Negro Teachers Get Equal Pay In Florida

(Special to the Daily Worker)

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 27.—Tories of the South lost another battle Thursday, Sept. 24, when the decree raising the pay of Negro teachers in Duval County to the level of that of white teachers in the separate school system, was signed here, the NAACP has announced.

Signing of the decree marked the final defeat for the Florida Education Association, composed of white teachers, who had carried their opposition to four of the six equal pay suits in this state to the Circuit Court of Appeals. The white teachers had maintained that raising Negro teachers' salaries would, in effect, lower their own pay.

Colored teachers of Duval County filed their suits against the school board in December, 1941, and sought the aid of NAACP lawyers who fought a motion to dismiss, a petition to stay proceedings pending determination of an appeal from the order denying the petition to intervene, all filed by the Florida Education Association.

Attorney S. D. McGill of this city was counsel for the teachers in cooperation with Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel and Prentiss Thomas, assistant counsel.

Will Train Child Care Workers

Recognizing the need for speedy action, Dr. Alice V. Keilher, newly-appointed Chairman of Child Care, Development and Protection for the Greater New York Civilian Defense Volunteer Office, is calling together today at City Hall representatives of city-wide agencies to meet with those who have been working on the training, recruiting and placement of volunteers in child care.

The Farmers Union is unalterably opposed to the idea of poll taxes," Patton said in a newsletter to members. "Write your Congressman today," he advised.

Patton is a leader of one of the

How the Poll Tax Racket Works



Save Three Negro Soldiers, New Orleans CIO Asks

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 27.—The fight to save the lives of three innocent Negro soldiers is part of the struggle against fascism, labor spokesman said here today.

The case of the Negro soldiers, who have been condemned to die on Oct. 30 by the Alexandria, La., court on a frame-up rape charge, has raised widespread support in labor circles here. The charge against the three men was brought by a white woman, an alleged prostitute.

The New Orleans CIO Industrial Union Council has protested to President Roosevelt and Attorney General Biddle calling for an immediate and thorough investigation of the case. The council represents 35,000 Negro and white workers.

The Warehouse and Distributors Union of the International Longshore Workers Union, CIO, and the New Orleans branch of the National Maritime Union, as well as the New York NMU.

Other organizations in this city calling for justice are the Transport Workers Union, CIO, and the local National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

branch, the Southern Negro Youth Congress, the Sojourner Truth Club of New Orleans, the Andrew Jackson Club of New Orleans and the People's Defense League.

In New York the International Labor Defense, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and in Washington, the National Negro Congress and NAACP have spoken up. In Detroit and in Columbus, Ohio, NAACP branches have urged justice.

The Negro press, the Pittsburgh Courier, the New Orleans Sentinel, the Louisiana Weekly and the Sepia Socialite of New Orleans have editorialized on the case.

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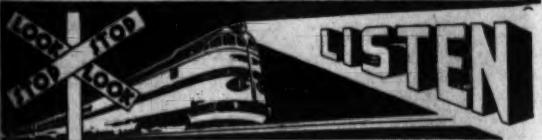
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Women 'Salvage Sentries' To Join Scrap Drive Here



Weekly Column Devoted to Interests of Rail Labor

The Railroads of the People of the World
WHAT railroad do we work on? Maybe we work in a particular round-house in a particular yard in Council Bluffs or St. Louis or Baltimore. But the system is bigger than that. The system has suddenly grown bigger than anything most of us ever thought about before. When the switchmen, moving a train through the flat smoky suburbs of a middle western city, happen to notice the card tacked to a flat car of machinery: "U. S. Government, Port of —, Convoy X, Murmansk, USSR," there is a quick realization, a catch in the throat. Council Bluffs, Iowa, Blue Island, Illinois—but the other terminals are Stalingrad, London, Moscow, Chungking and Vladivostok. The road we work on is part of the communication network of the struggling people of the whole world. When we go to work before daybreak, repairing the cars, moving the freight, firing the engines, other men are doing the same work in China and Russia and England—and doing it for the same purpose. It is each for all and all for each; if they fail, we can never succeed. Those men are our union brothers in the true sense of the word union.

Yet we have let them carry the heaviest share of the common load.

What We Have Accomplished in America

HERE in America, we look around trying to find ways of meeting increased traffic. We have begun fighting for jobs for women, equal rights for Negroes. We are fighting for labor-management committees. We are demanding more efficient government control, and maybe finally, government operation. We have not fully solved any of these issues yet. But take a look at the problems our union brothers are facing on the other trunk lines of the world.

England: Railroads are under practically complete government control. Passenger traffic is cut to a minimum. Women are driving the spikes and laying the rails up and down the main lines. The engineers' union has taken the lead in calling for the second front.

China: There is not much news, but we do know this: what few railroads China had to begin with have been under bombardment for eight years. Her railroads have been the primary route for the Japanese thrusts. That means the Chinese rail workers, in addition to the desperate problem of shortage of equipment, have always been the first target of the enemy bombs and machine guns. When the lines fell into the hands of the Japanese, the workers had to get away to the hills, turn themselves into guerrilla fighters, use their knowledge of railroading to harass the enemy. Now, at last, as the Chinese advance again, reclaiming some of the lost roads, it is up to the rail workers somehow to patch up the tools, engines, cars—but to get those roads rolling again.

The Service of the Soviet Rail Men

A. P. WHITNEY, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, said in a greeting to Russian workers: "The Red Army's heroic resistance has been made possible in large measure by a magnificent utilization of railroad transport facilities under most difficult conditions." Russia went into the war considerably shorter on rail equipment than we in America now are. Yet her railroads have steadily supplied the Red Army. Right now they are still moving troops and guns into Stalingrad. Armored trains work back and forth on the Stalingrad outer belt line, filling their part in holding the enemy back. And at the same time that they supplied the Red Army, the railroads were evacuating industries and workmen to the east, to the great reserve of Russian industry beyond the Urals. How were the railroads able to meet this gigantic job?

During the Russian-Finnish War, the Soviets supplied their whole 1,000-mile front by means of one rail line working across a single bottleneck bridge over the Neva at Leningrad. This spells the most precise efficiency in the movement of trains. Such efficiency demands the fighting determination of the workers, the will to win, the will to solve every difficulty which enemy action or shortage of equipment can produce. Here is an incident Anna Louise Strong reports concerning a railway repairman in an emergency near the front: "He poured water on his clothes and walked on a board into the furnace of the locomotive, naked the burning coals aside, and replaced in forty minutes some fire bars whose displacement would normally have halted the military train for five hours."

That is the kind of service our union brothers in Russia are giving the common cause.

France and Occupied Europe

IN FRANCE, the once strong railway unions are being systematically destroyed. Laval is now planning a new "charter" for railroad workers, which will mean the end of the unions even in "uncaptured" France. As for the workers themselves, they are being crushed by a deliberate starvation policy. Their wages, according to the Newsletter of the Transport Workers Federation, are still at the 1939 level; but cost of living has risen 70% in France since then. In a letter sent by the Railways' Federation to the Ministry of Food at the end of 1941, it was pointed out that the men would be unable to keep up their endeavors... unless prompt steps were taken to improve the food situation. The results of a medical examination of railway men in the Nancy District had been very disquieting. The railway administration stated that sabotage on the railways has increased enormously since Hitler's invasion of Russia."

A report in the Chicago Sun states: "Information reaching the Netherlands Government-in-Exile said that during the past two months, Dutch patriots destroyed 40 German freight trains." Similar stories come from France, Norway, Greece, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia. Clearly railroads are among the most vulnerable arteries of a war machine to sabotage. But the job of carrying out that sabotage against the Nazis is a tough one—and one which experienced railroad workers are best able to perform. Sabotage and guerrilla warfare are the most terrible kind of ordeal that the people in their struggle for freedom have ever been called on to endure. But the news that filters through to us here in America of wrecks and explosions, and of the frequent execution by the Nazis of railroad unionists, is proof beyond doubt that the railroad workers of occupied Europe are meeting this call. Cut down suddenly on some dark rail crossing by the hail of bullets; or standing against the wall in the early morning sunlight facing the small muzzle of the machine guns—that is the service they are rendering the common cause.

What Have We Done on the American Railroads?

THESE men are our union brothers. They are dying for the cause that means our freedom. But do we on the American railroads have to wait until we see our terminals wrecked by the dive bombers and our fellow workers lying in heaps along the yard tracks, before we realize that we are in the war too? Couldn't we speak out now against the pathetic little men in the A. F. of L. Executive Council who have blocked United Nations Labor solidarity? Couldn't we speak out now for complete mobilization of our railroads, and speak out for the Second Front?



Signalling a "V" for Victory, Leonard Kuhnke, an arsenal worker, made from the chamber and breech of a 16-inch seacoast rifle, after making a final check on the gun breech.

Women volunteers drawn from the ranks of the uniformed defense organizations of the City will play two important roles on the five borough salvage days of New York's collection of household scrap, it was announced yesterday by the Publishers' Scrap Metal Committee at City Hall.

When the Department of Sanitation trucks, 700 strong, roll into Queens next Friday to make the first borough-wide pick-up, of scrap metal gathered during salvage month, each vehicle will carry at least one "Salvage Sentry."

Other uniformed volunteers will man canteens at Department of Purchase depots and there, as the trucks arrive with their scrap the drivers and loaders will be fed.

This information came to Mayor P. H. LaGuardia yesterday in a report from James G. Blaine, Chairman of the Greater Civilian Defense Volunteer Organization.

In addition to wearing the uniforms of their own organizations, the "Salvage Sentries" will wear armbands so designating them. The purpose of having them ride with the trucks is to insure collection of receipts from people who contributed their scrap to charitable organizations or sold their scrap to salvage dealers.

The women face a hard day. They will have to report before 7 A.M., the hour at which all trucks will roll. They will ride with the drivers and leaders until every bit of available scrap has been picked up.

The canteens are to be set up to provide coffee and sandwiches for the drivers and loaders manning the trucks because there will be no break in the collections for lunch or any other reason, and the collections will go on as far into the night as is necessary.

The uniformed women volunteers will be furnished in all boroughs by the CDVO (Civilian Defense Volunteer Organization), the AWVS (American Women's Voluntary Service), the NWSO (National Women's Security Corps), the Women's Division of the City Patrol Corps, the Women's Hospital Reserve Corps, and the Cadets of America.

Bloor Feted on Birthday

Despite a driving downpour over 1,000 persons, with hundreds turned away, made the 80th birthday party of Mother Ella Reeve Bloor at the Riverside Plaza, a gigantic success.

Mother Ella Reeve Bloor, 80 year old Communist leader and veteran of the labor movement, last night was honored at one of the largest birthday parties ever held in this city.

Well over a thousand people attended the affair, which was held at Riverside Plaza. It culminated a 6,000 mile trip made by Mother Bloor in the interest of national unity and the war effort.

Speakers at the banquet included William Z. Foster, Communist Party Chairman; James W. Ford, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and many others.

The trade union movement indebted to Mother Bloor for her tireless efforts on behalf of the working people in this country, was represented by prominent trade union members in this city.

Herta Geer, one of Mother Bloor's 13 grand children was also present. Bill Geer, Broadway actor and Mother's son-in-law, entertained.

The trade union movement indebted to Mother Bloor for her tireless efforts on behalf of the working people in this country, was represented by prominent trade union members in this city.

TOMORROW

Hundreds of Nurses are leaving for active duty every day, and you're needed desperately to serve as a Volunteer Red Cross Nurses' Aide in hospitals on the Home Front!

Able-bodied women, citizens, 18-50 years of age, can perform this most essential WAR service. You are trained by the Red Cross and pledge service of 150 hours a year for duration... only three hours a week.

Enroll at any local Red Cross Chapter or CDVO branch; call or write your Boro Office:

Manhattan: 93 Park Avenue, Lexington 2-2870, Information Center, E. 42nd St., MU-5-7076

Bronx: 850 Walton Avenue, Jerome 7-3366

Queens: 93-29 Queens Blvd., Elmhurst, New York 3-9100

Bronx: 131 Livingston St., Triangle 5-9701

Richmond: Borough Hall, Gibraltar 7-1000

TRADE UNION COM. ACTS

Somewhat similar action was

taken at a meeting of the Trade

Union Committee to Elect Win-the-

War Candidates. The committee

has some 300 AFL and CIO locals

affiliated with it, about 70 of which

were represented at last week's

meeting.

A sub-committee consisting of

leaders of some of the most power-

ful labor organizations in the city

was set up at the meeting to in-

terview candidates for state office.

A decision based on the findings

of this sub-committee will be re-

ported at a meeting of the entire Trade

Union Committee next Wednesday.

That meeting will also take action

with regard to candidates for con-

gressional and legislative office.

Thus far, the only endorsements

made are those of Jerry Finkelstein

for State Senate in the 17th dis-

trict in Manhattan, running against

Frederic R. Couder, Jr., of Hap-

pen-Couder Committee infamy; Henry

Klein, ALP candidate for Assembly

in the 2nd district in Brooklyn, and

Robert Giordano, Democratic and

ALP candidate for Assembly in the

23rd district in that borough.

SEAMEN SUPPORT ALFANGE, AMTER

The strong New York Port local

of the National Maritime Union

solved the complex election situa-

tion in New York in a new way at

its meeting last Thursday night. It

declared unalterable opposition to

the candidacies of Bennett and

Dewey for Governor, and urged

support for either Israel Apter,

Communist candidate, or Dean Al-

fange. Both the latter candidates,

the maritime workers declared, are

supporters of the President's war

policy and are fighting for the vital war issues.

The New York seamen also called

for support of all candidates for

state and congressional posts "who

speak up now for a second front

and a win-the-war economy."

STATE AFL FOR BENNETT

The AFL State Federation of

Labor at its meeting this week took

a politics-as-usual position in en-

dorsing the Democratic candidate

for governor, John J. Bennett, for

election. This was expected since

the AFL state convention in Au-

gust, which was held before the

Democratic convention, went on

record for the Democratic candi-

date irrespective of who he was to

be. The state AFL also endorsed

Lieutenant Governor Charles Poletti

for reelection. Poletti is the ALP

choice as well as the Democratic

candidate.

The State Federation of Labor

sprung quite a surprise, however,

by its refusal to endorse the other

two Democratic candidates for

statewide office, Henry Epstein for

Attorney General and Joseph V.

O'Leary for Controller. O'Leary has

the nomination also of the ALP,

while Epstein is opposed, on

record for the Democratic candi-

date irrespective of who he was to

be. The state AFL convention in

August, which was held before the

Democratic convention, went on

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date irrespective of who he was to

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August, which was held before the

TIME FOR HOUSE CLEANING



Pressure Needed, Says Willkie

WENDELL WILLKIE'S statement in Moscow Saturday delivers a knockout blow to the major argument upon which the fifth column in the United States has relied in trying to block the mass demand for the immediate opening of a Second Front—the "leave it to the military experts" argument.

"Personally I am now convinced we can best help by establishing a real second front in Europe with Britain at the earliest possible moment our military leaders will approve," President Roosevelt's emissary said. He then added these significant sentences:

"And perhaps some of them will need some public prodding. Next summer might be too late."

On top of that, he is reported to have explained to Russian intellectual leaders that military questions depend "to an extent that you cannot imagine here on American public opinion."

Those who oppose public agitation for a Second Front are, therefore, whether consciously or not, proposing to leave the field open for fifth columnists to create public opinion against a Second Front. Willkie's statement should be of great value in countering this.

The Republican leader provides an effective answer to two other false ideas which the Daily News and the New York Times in particular have been spreading these past few days.

First, there is the line that the Communists are the only ones who are for the opening of the Second Front. While hundreds of other prominent public figures and

thousands of trade union locals and officials have also expressed themselves sharply on this vital war issue, Willkie's statement at this time makes the newspapers who have taken this line ridiculous.

Governor Culbert L. Olson of California assists in making them look ridiculous by adding his voice to the demand for a Second Front "at the earliest possible moment" in his address to the California Democratic State Convention.

The second false idea that Willkie nails is that the Second Front is primarily a tactic to aid the Soviet Union. He says in his Moscow statement:

"As I have learned at first hand about the fight these people are making I have kept asking myself, 'What is the most effective way we can help win our war by helping these heroic allies?'" He then proposes the opening of the Second Front, as quoted above.

This hits directly at the position of the New York Times, which has in its recent editorials attempted to draw a line between our interests and those of the Soviet people in the war against the Axis.

On top of that, Willkie says directly that the Russian front is at the same time our front and the British front, as well.

The Republican leader's Moscow statement is of prime importance at this moment in world history. It can be used as a powerful weapon in the developing movement of the people for the immediate opening of a Second Front to crush the Axis this year.

For Canadian Unity

LONG after Canada's black page, the ban on the Communist Party, is forgotten, the world will remember the heroic action of Tim Buck and 13 associated leaders who Friday walked into the office of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. They asked for a test of the infamous law that every man or woman on a Toronto or Montreal street sees as injurious to the country and its war effort.

For two and one-half years Buck and many other active leaders and members of Canada's Communist Party, have had to work under cover as they rallied thousands of Communists and many more thousands of friends, in as patriotic an effort for Canada as any of its citizens ever waged. But as long as that infamous law remains in the statute books, that effort is limited, and Canada's national unity is weakened. The Communist Party's leaders have, therefore, surrendered themselves and have placed the issue squarely as one of national unity. They have confidence that Canada's people and, as was already shown, even some out-

standing government leaders, will see the issue as such. In lifting the ban the Canadian government would do no more than did President Roosevelt, who, also in the interest of national unity, freed Earl Browder.

Canada's ban on the Communist Party should be lifted in the interest of the cause of the United Nations. Tim Buck and the courageous men and women associated with him, should be given an opportunity to do still greater service in the fight against the Axis.

Daily Worker

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1942

WORLD TODAY

The June Pact—III

By James S. Allen

MARX had a phrase for people who believed that debates in parliament could settle all problems. He called such people "parliamentary cretins." The same might be said of those who honestly believed that the signing of the June pact to open a second front in 1942 settled the question.

The opponents of the war policy of coalition with the Soviet Union evidently thought otherwise. They were quick to understand that the Anglo-Soviet Treaty and the Soviet-American understanding providing for long-term cooperation depended above all else upon the decisive defeat of Hitler.

They also knew that the sentiment of the people and the general political situation which prevailed would make it impossible to bring about the outright repudiation of these pacts by parliamentary act. Working on the theory that pacts were made to be violated, these Munichite and defeatist elements concentrated upon rendering ineffective the decisive pact, the agreement to open a second front in 1942.

They used devious means and specious arguments, hardly ever attacking the agreement as such, but seeking to delay its realization until such a time as a second front would no longer be a decisive question for winning the war. Their main concern was to postpone a decision in the war long enough to weaken the Soviet Union to the extent that she could no longer be the main factor in assuring the defeat of Hitlerism.

The fond hope of defeatists and unreconstructed Munichites was to create a situation favorable for a negotiated peace with Hitler.

THIS was the aim of the fierce propaganda which burst forth on both sides of the Atlantic while Churchill was visiting Roosevelt. The Libyan reversal was at hand and they used it.

THE POLITICAL SCENE

Watch Norman Thomas

By Milton Howard

LESS than two years ago, Norman Thomas made a public appeal for a mass movement based on a negotiated peace with Nazi Germany.

Every move that Norman Thomas makes today, every word he utters, is colored by that public position he took then and which he has never disowned since.

Thomas then said:

"Two or three years of war between England and Germany is more likely to see Stalin ultimately victorious than either Hitler or Churchill. Hence, Miss Freda Uiley favors a negotiated peace if and when there is any possibility of it."

"This conclusion is vitally important and ought to be pondered by those American liberals who write and talk as if the military conquest over Hitler by any sort of alliance would almost automatically save the world." (Modern Quarterly, Vol. 2, No. 6, page 82).

It was this viewpoint—in which the venom is aimed not at Fascism, but at those who desire its destruction and especially at those who desire to destroy it in alliance with the Soviet Union—which explained Norman Thomas' activity in the America First movement.

SINCE the Axis attack upon the United States brought this country into the war for its very life, and brought it into association with Britain, the Soviet Union and China, Norman Thomas has not made any basic change in his political activities. On the contrary, he is still fighting, in new ways and in the most deceitful forms, for the resurrection of his Munich line, which, under present conditions, can only mean a negotiated peace with Nazi Germany.

Since Pearl Harbor, Norman Thomas socialists have officially taken a stand of pacifist defeatism with respect to America's war with the Axis; their resolution "does not give their blessing to this or any other war."

Executing this directive, Norman Thomas has pursued a career of unwavering hostility to every single measure necessary for victory. He

is very cunning political

In June, Rommel advanced 400 miles across the desert towards the Nile Valley. Tobruk, with its garrison of 25,000 men and large quantities of material, fell in a single day. In view of the great Allied strength amassed in the Middle East, much still remains to be explained about this sudden collapse.

At any rate, opponents of the Churchill policy seized upon the disaster to force a political crisis in England, with a view to reversing the Prime Minister. Their political cronies in the United States intensified the attack upon Roosevelt.

THE Churchill government did not fall, but the Prime Minister's speech on the Libyan crisis (House of Commons, July 2) indicated that a heavy price was being paid to maintain unity with the Conservative Party.

In this remarkable speech, the Prime Minister revealed that during the Soviet counter-offensive of the winter and of May and throughout the whole period of relative military inactivity preceding the Nazi July offensive on the Eastern Front, heavy reinforcements continued to flow into the Middle and Far East.

To the Middle East, the Allies but chiefly Britain has sent 950,000 men, 4,500 tanks, 6,000 aircraft, 5,000 pieces of artillery, 50,000 machine guns and over 100,000 mechanical vehicles.

Monthly, the Prime Minister reported, 5,000 men with the best equipment that could be provided had gone to the Far East around the Cape of Good Hope.

It takes three months for a ship to make the trip to the Middle East or to the Far East around Africa. In the time it takes for one man to make one trip, Rommel could get at least 40 times the amount of equipment.

On the other hand, the same amount of shipping used to carry one division of men and equipment

to the Middle East could carry 28 divisions and maintain them on the continent of Europe.

If only a portion of this tremendous quantity of shipping and material had been concentrated at the decisive point against Hitler in Europe at any time since December, 1941, we would now hold victory within our grasp.

THIS revelation of the perpetual storing up of men and equipment in the empire regions showed that no real deviation from the old passive and defensive strategy had taken place, despite the radical change in the situation since June, 1941.

What was even more indicative of a frozen perspective was Churchill's remark in the same speech that "I have never shared the view that this will be a short war or that it will end in 1942."

Nor did he make any mention of the June pact to open the second front, although he spoke only three weeks after that pact had been announced and only a few days after he and Roosevelt had declared that "coming operations will divert German strength from the attack on Russia." The only reference to operations in Europe was to RAF bombings, and the only perspective presented was that of more bombings.

The Soviet role in the war was still seen as merely providing a means of gaining yet more time in order to put off decisive action. "Whatever happens," he said, the Russians "will fight to death or victory. This is a great cardinal fact at this time."

Churchill's speech provided evidence that Munichite and defeatist elements, in combination with narrow empire interests, had succeeded in holding back by their threatened governmental crisis the long overdue transition to a offensive, two-front strategy.

Shortly after, Hitler began his July offensive towards the Don.

Sweat and Blood



A husky machine operator sweats as he drives himself in his job of pipe fittings in a Midwest machine shop. He's giving the production drive his personal attention so that there will be less blood poured from his front line brothers. Metal working machinery is being turned out at the rate of \$147,000,000 a year, an increase of 75 per cent over 1941.

Worth Repeating

Negro Fighters

The "silly argument" advanced by some people in the War Department, to the effect that Negro troops cannot be integrated fully in all arms of the service with other troops until "experiments" show whether they are "good fighters," should be tossed overboard and forgotten, states an editorial in the current Oklahoma "Black Dispatch."

This Negro newspaper cites the Soviet Red Army to prove that nothing can defeat a truly democratic fighting force, and names "Hannibal, the African," and the Haitians, Dessalines, Christophe and L'Ouverture, as having "taught the world that the art of war, the capacity for fighting and heroism" are not dependent upon "race or color."

The editorial says:

"The Russians are putting up one of the most heroic and valiant defense efforts the world has ever known. The Russians are offering the only experiment that the United Nations should examine."

In the democratic army of the Russians can be found white, yellow, brown and black men. The Russian experiment has thrown them all together without thought of Jim Crow or discrimination. Black Tatars and Georgians, Kurds, Mongols and White Russians fight side by side with the Slavonic soldiers of the Soviet Union.

It is the result accomplished, the effectiveness of this very definite experiment in democracy, in which the United Nations should find concern.

"We think there is something in the very definite type of utopian democracy the Russians offer citizens of the Soviet Union that has to do with the determined, stubborn and unrelenting resistance of the Muscovites. In other words, the power and strength of our government can be vitalized through a functioning of democracy."

Teachers' Union Paper Hits News Treachery

In its Sept. 19 issue the New York Teacher News takes a crack at the Daily News because of its bad effect on students. Here is what it says:

For brazen treachery, for cynical disregard of human life the Daily News editorial of Sunday, Aug. 30, is unsurpassed. Listen to what the editorial said, in part:

"Perhaps Hitler was not wholly to blame for the war. Perhaps there was a subconscious conviction in the minds of many Europeans that there were too many people in Europe anyway and that a big bloodletting might help matters."

It is no wonder that Rep. Holland of Pennsylvania in forthright language last month attacked the Daily News, along with the Chicago Tribune and the Washington Times-Herald as a threat to the war effort. "American boys will die because of the help furnished our enemies through the New York Daily News." Likewise, he asked, "How long are we going to be stabbed in the back at home while our brave soldiers, sailors and marines fight for our lives abroad?"

On the home front the News has been able to achieve immeasurable damage to morale and the understanding of the war. The greater part of our students buy the News, and although they may read it more for its entertainment than for its news, absorb unconsciously much of its disruptive poison.

These are the youth whom we must teach in clear and unmistakable terms the meaning of the war, whom we must mobilize for the gigantic tasks that face them along with the adult population, whom we must prepare for participation in a post-war world freed from the fascist menace. What does their most widely-read paper offer them?

A week before Pearl Harbor, the News asked editorially: "Why Not Appeal Japan?" Since then, it has printed information which government officials condemned as helpful to the enemy: tip-offs to the Japanese that our Navy Intelligence Service was familiar with their existing codes.

The News has hinted broadly that Government bonds will be useless after the war.

It has intimated that there may be no elections in 1942.

It has suggested that Soviet Russia may betray us, that Britain tricked us into entering the war.

It has maliciously created out of thin air a "crime wave" in Harlem.

It has attacked the President as a blunderer, a demagogue, a dictator, etc.—all of which has delighted the Nazi press and furnished the Nazi short-wave broadcaster with quotable stuff.

This sort of propaganda—precisely the themes which the Government pamphlet "Divide and Conquer" lists as things that "Hitler would like us to believe"—seriously hinders the enlistment of the wide people behind the war. But its dangers for the student mind are even greater.

Letters From Our Readers

Needed: Rubber Mat Roundup

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I've noted that almost every apartment house in the city boasts of large and heavy rubber mats and runners in the entrances and lobbies. These weigh roughly from 30 to several hundred pounds.

The White House recently set an example all of us can follow by turning their mat in for salvage and replacing it with a fibre mat which serves precisely the same purpose.

If the tenants in each house would organize and submit a collective petition to their individual landlords, New York City alone could add several million pounds to the rubber pile so sorely needed now by our government for the war effort. This would also serve as an important means of really getting the bulk of our city's residents to participate in the

general war effort and could develop into a more permanent form for continuous activity.

J. M.

Who Said We're Soft?

Editor, Daily Worker:

I am no longer very young—63 years old—and still have daily household tasks to perform which, in themselves, are sufficient to keep me in trim. However, the war situation has made me feel that so long as one has fair health one should put his shoulder to the wheel and do what we can to make our neighbors see the necessity of final victory for democracy and freedom.

To do my share I give a day a week to the local civilian office and my only child, a son is now serving Uncle Sam in the Medical Air Corps.

MRS. E. A. M.

CHANGE THE WORLD

Family Life Is Happier When
Mother Has a Job; Horizons
Broaden for Children Too

By MIKE GOLD

A WOMAN of the Bronx, mother of two children, has found working at a lathe in a war plant a lot easier than doing housework, she told me.

She grants that it is heavier work, taking a closer attention, and done under the eye of a hard-boiled critic, the foreman. One misses the children, said this mother, and the familiar securities of one's own home.

Yet factory work is more satisfying, she said. It takes one out into the world. It makes one feel like the equal member of some big cooperative. One feels more useful, somehow. Maybe the fact of being paid in cash for one's specified labor helps set up this feeling of importance.

There is furthermore, a chance to go on learning, to grow in a limitless field of work and invention.

Housework is a closed world, repetitious, ingrown and somehow selfish, women mostly testify. Housewives diminish with time; their interests narrow down from year to year, instead of expanding, as does the horizon of a skilled, class-conscious worker.

The lady, a serene, handsome matron who served as chairlady at a meeting which I addressed, seemed very content with her machine shop job indeed.

And she said her husband and her kids were just as happy about it. Her girls, ages 8 and 13, were out of the helpless baby stage, and hence not abandoned to incompetent or unfeeling care. When mamma was a little lazy or late getting up for work in the morning, the kids woke her anxiously. They were proud of mamma's share in production against Hitler.

Working at man's work in the great machine plants, for the first time admitted to full citizenship in the modern industrial world, American women by the millions are giving signs of enjoying the change in their social status. And they rush to the factories, not out of any theory, but to save America from Hitler.

To defeat Hitlerism, production must be expanded a hundredfold. For every man who leaves for the Army, a woman must take his place in industry. This is not any experiment in morality or new social relations. It is a war necessity; a patriotic measure to save our country.

Only a handful of religious and political bigots, Nazified by prejudice, would rather see America perish than see women in our factories.

But the country as a whole approves and understands. The sight of ladies in overalls has become a commonplace of our day. Nobody claims they are surrendering their feminine charm, nor that the crop of next year's babies will suffer in any manner.

Will not even break up the home. It is entirely possible to have a family life though mother and father work during the day. With the aid of day nurseries, after-school play gardens and other organized aids to the working parents, the home can be preserved.

Furthermore, a working mother is more apt to be an intelligent, strong and self-reliant woman, hence a better mother to her children.

Yes, America is beginning to understand all this, even though less than ten, maybe five years ago, the myth was prevalent that the home had been destroyed in the Soviet Union, because Russian women went out to work beside their menfolk—for the same war reasons that prevail in America today.

Quite the contrary, my friends—the Soviet Union was saving the home. Pressed by the terrific needs of the hour, where every woman's social labor was needed, the Soviets established every manner of aid to the working mother—nurseries, communal kitchens and other aids, so that the family could live together. It will take us several years to catch up with the Soviet Union in caring for mothers and their children in war time.

Lili Pons Heard in Song Recital WEAF 9 P. M.

Previews and Encores, WMCA, 8:30 P.M. . . . Lili Pons, Song Recital, WEAF, 9 P.M. . . . Henry Fonda in "The Magnificent Dop," WABC, 9 P.M. . . . Columbia Workshop, WABC, 10 P.M. . . . Women Can Take It, WMCA, 9:15 P.M.

MORNING
8:30-WABC—The World Today
WNYC—More Views of the News
8:35-WABC—Art Guide
8:35-WABC—Consumers Guide
8:45-WABC—Woman's Page of the Air
8:55-WNYC—Around the New York Today
9:00-WABC—Theater Hour
WQXR—Women and the War
WJZ—Women of Tomorrow
9:15-WABC—Civic Review
9:30-WABC—Poetry
WJZ—Breakfast Club
10:00-WMCA—Health News
WOR—For Your Health
WABC—The Week's Resources
WQXR—Sergio, Column of the Air
WABC—Health is Fun, Nutrition Program
WNYC—Save, Salvage and Survive
8:45-WOR—Consumers Club of the Air
9:00-WOR—Consumer Safety Program
11:00-WOR—News
WJZ—Breakfast at Sardi's
WQXR—Women's Business
WABC—We're Bade
WOR—Beetle Beetle Talks for Women
WNYC—Musical Comedy Memories
WOR—Romance
11:30-WEAF—Against the Storm
WHOM—Russian Morning
Emanuel Pollack
11:45-WNYC—You and Your Health
AFTERNOON
12:00-WEAF—News at Noon
WNYC—Must Work
WABC—Kate Smith Speaks
WQXR—Midday Music
13:30-WOR—News
WABC—National Farm and Home Hour
13:45-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
Talks for Women
WNYC—Women's Symphony
WNYC—Women's Symphony
1:00-WNYC—The Economics of War
1:30-WNYC—Metropolitan Review, Art Hodges
2:00-WOR—Great Voices
2:30-WOR—Martha Deans Talks for Women
WNYC—News
WQXR—Great Music
3:00-WNYC—Symphony Matinee
3:30-WOR—Great Guests
WJZ—Prescott Presents
WQXR—Your Request Program
WABC—Music
3:30-WABC—Selected Masterpieces
3:30-WJZ—Listen to Our Men on Land, Sea and Air
WABC—Exploring Music
3:45-WNYC—News
3:55-WNYC—Chinese Defense News
4:00-WNYC—Four Strings at 4
WJZ—Treasury Star Parade
WQXR—Midafternoon Concert
WABC—Music
4:15-WABC—Victory in the Home, Arthur Godfrey
WABC—Music in Three-quarter Time
4:30-WNYC—Treasury Star Parade
WABC—Giants of Freedom
WJZ—Treasury Star Parade
5:00—WNYC—Music of the Nations Singing
WQXR—Music of the United Nations
WJZ—Great Classics
WABC—You're Genius
5:15-WQXR—Estelle Hemberger, The Washington Front
WABC—Mother and Dad
5:30-WNYC—Great Inspector's Club
WQXR—Great Masters
5:45-WHN—News
WJZ—Secret City
WABC—Bet Bernie and All the Lads
Evening
6:00-WEAF—Funny Money Man
WOR—Uncle Dan
WJZ—News
WNYC—American Sings
WABC—Music Analysis
WHN—Stamp Club
WQXR—Music to Remember
WLB—News
WZ—Sports News, Joe Hazel
WABC—Hattie Hopper's Hollywood

Fans' Funds For USO

Fans of many band leaders now have to pay dimes for photos of their favorites. The money goes to the USO. This is the idea of the Orchestra Picture Fund.

Beginning Tomorrow
"VILLAGE IN AUGUST"
Will Appear on
PAGE 5

"Village in August"

By TIEN CHUN

SYNOPSIS: Seventh Sister Li, dressed in the uniform of her dead lover, Bell Tang, has come to join the guerrilla band. Anna, the General's assistant, has taught her to make bandages.

THEY passed through the forest, over the shoulder of the mountain and set out through the above quiet for Tiger's Claw Hill. The sun was hidden by clouds through which it had no way of sending the rays of its light, so that perhaps it could only go on shining against the other side of obscurity. Iron Eagle walked along at the end of the marching column, his eyes watching sharply ahead, his revolver in its holster.

Seventh Sister Li was at Anna's side, watching the girl's sturdy legs carry her up the mountain slope without any apparent effort.

"Anna, don't you feel tired?" Seventh Sister clung apologetically to Anna's fingers. She herself felt utterly exhausted.

"It's all the same," Anna replied, smiling shyly and withdrawing her hand; Seventh Sister found a little wild flower at the side of the path and put it in Anna's cap. Anna did not refuse the gift.

"I won't do. We must take the small road."

The roots of the trees were exposed, and the water collected in a series of rains had flowed down the pathway, turning it into a ditch filled with sharp cornered stones. The stretchers jolted along unevenly, the wounded were too weak to moan. Through the thin cloth of several of the stretchers little drops of dark tinged blood dripped unnoticed to the ground. There was here neither the time nor the place to change the bandages, and the anxiety of Anna and Seventh Sister availed nothing. Seventh Sister herself felt as weak as butter-milk all over her body; Anna was supporting her, and Iron Eagle was carrying her rifle on his shoulder.

Hunger was cutting away the strength of every member of the troop as it crawled on in weary silence. When Dragon's Claw Hill was still three li away, Seventh Sister could carry on no further, and stopped to lean against the side of a boulder and spit blood. Anna stayed behind with her, and Iron Eagle ordered Third Brother Li also to remain with the two, while the rest went on forward.

Iron Eagle rubbed Tang's rifle as he trudged along, thinking to himself that this latest happening would be only one more source of hurt. Over Dragon's Claw Hill he saw the flag of the Chinese revolution flying. This time he had only a tale of hurt and damage to tell that night.

In all the dreams he had ever dreamed about himself, he had seen himself as a man of courage. And although to this man the killing of one's enemies was an everyday occurrence, he had still never taken the life of a woman or of an old person. He had never destroyed a life that could not resist him.

Nor had he ever loved a woman. In his bandit days he had, like his bandit comrades, slept with women, but only infrequently. Now he was the commander of a company of revolutionary soldiers, and the battles he fought had a plan; now he was fighting the Japanese. The General had taught him to realize that being a bandit was really helping the Japanese; it had not been his fault that he had been a bandit. After he had come to understand these things, his heart had become softer. His body was as straight and as hard as it had ever been, and he still fought with more courage than any of the others, but one thing that had changed was his heart. He understood how to think, and how utterly necessary it was to do so.

At headquarters Iron Eagle reported to General Ce'en Chu the course of the fighting. As always when one of his companions met with defeat, the General listened in silence, his jaw only becoming the more firmly set.

Finally, without change of color or expression, he said simply, "A lack of discipline will always lead to failure in the end. The losses which we suffered this time are due to Bell Tang, who forgot his duty and forgot the discipline of our army."

Each time that they were beaten and each time that they met with success, General Ce'en Chu would be sure to bring "discipline" into it. It was as if "discipline" were for him an ultimate duty, the single law which in the end must control the whole creation.

"Yes. This time again it's from a lack of discipline that we suffer." Iron Eagle spoke in full approval. Sitting on a rock opposite them, Hsiao Ming and the other commanders appeared to be paying scant attention to all this.

(Continued tomorrow on page 5)

At the Radio Theatre
"Guerrilla Brigade," timely Soviet drama, opens a week's engagement tomorrow at the Radio Theatre in the Bronx.

HAVE YOU AN OLD RADIO FOR THE ARMY
NYA WILL REPAIR IT
And
OVER IT DIRECTLY TO THE U.S.

SANTA: Ann Thomas, star of NBC's "Joe and Mabel" show, insures a Merry Christmas for her overseas sweetheart by sending off his gift before the November 1 deadline. Postmaster Goldman approves the parcel and Yeoman Tom Rogers, bystander, kibbles.

Library Exhibits Literature of War

The war and the whole people. . . . This is more than just a resounding phrase, as the exhibition at the Schomburg Collection of Negro literature.

On display at this 136th Street branch of the New York Public Library is evidence of what the peoples of the world are fighting for, and how they are fighting.

"The will-to-fight of the earth's multitudes . . . is based upon a vision. This vision of freedom from want and fear, freedom for the dignity of man and the unfolding of the human spirit is a dream that must come true," states the prospectus.

The exhibit proceeds to show how men have stated that vision, that cause.

Exhibit Shows Unity of All Peoples

Enclosed around the room are manuscripts or translations of speeches by leaders of the United Nations. First among these is President Roosevelt's personal copy of the Atlantic Charter, which Mrs. Roosevelt presented to the library on Thursday.

The exhibit shows the true unity of all the peoples of the world in this fight against fascism. But it is more than a recording. It is a means for furthering the understanding of that unity. For here we can actually see that F. D. Roosevelt, of the

United States, Jawaharlal Nehru of India, President Lescot of Haiti, Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union, Chiang Kai-shek of China and Haile Selassie of Ethiopia are all fighting for the same things.

And the demonstration of unity is carried further. Besides these original documents, the exhibit includes a display of books, available at the Schomburg Library, by winter-war forces from Wendell Willkie and Sumner Welles to Earl Browder and Claudia Jones, from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to the Office of War Information.

Photographs and periodicals are included in this display of books to read. There are discussions of the Negro and the war, the role of the colonial peoples, and the racial question. There are books by Pearl Buck, Lin Yutang, British soldiers

and the projected "Mission to Moscow" and the projected "Mission to Moscow" are steps in the right direction.

That is the expression of organized labor, both among film workers and the general movie-going public, as contained in resolutions being adopted by trade unions throughout the nation.

Hollywood producers are urged to increase and expand their contribution to the war effort . . . and to enter into such production to a greater degree than ever with a full sense of the urgency of this historic hour and with a determination to smash Hitler now.

Photographs of our Army in action show Negro troops manning the guns. Doris Miller receiving his medal. And that equality is what we are fighting for. Stalin, in a speech this is on display, said: "The Germans' racial hatred and their practice of racial hatred have brought about a situation in which all freedom-loving people have become enemies of fascist Germany."

Yes, we are enemies of fascist Germany. This collection of the literature of the war reflects our struggle, and is a part of it. The understanding which the exhibit gives, should add still more fire and strength to the determination of the people to defeat fascism once and for all.

E. R.

Songs of Our Allies

"MOSCOW STRIKES BACK," a record album of eight songs, issued by the Stinson Recording Company.

Here are eight more of the Soviet songs that Americans are beginning to sing as familiarly as "Swanee River" and "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean." Heart-warming, stirring, inspiring—they are all that. If you own the records of "Kalinka" and "Cavalry of the Steppes," "Strolling Home," "Tschanka" and "Proms Under Border Guard," you will surely want these too.

The irrepressible Dunayevsky contributes two of the songs, the "Sports March," triumphantly high-spirited, and the "Song of My Fatherland," dedicated to his countrymen in war production plants.

The song "Forward to Victory" you will remember from "Red Tanks." That's the one the tank crew made up and sang to the commander—remember? Even if you don't know a word of Russian when you hear the Moscow Military Choir roar that 53-ton KV tanks can fly if need be, you understand. And when you hear the Noddy Army Ensemble sing "Life Is Better" and "Do Not Touch Us," the best record in the album, your

especially fond of simple, earthy folk music, you will probably like the "Himmlerfronten Sang," Song of the Home Front, best.

The other numbers are not folk songs but anthems similar to "My Country 'Tis of Thee." Each has a deep patriotic significance for the Norwegian people and therefore for us.

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especially fond of simple, earthy folk music, you will probably like the "Himmlerfronten Sang," Song of the Home Front, best.

The other numbers are not folk songs but anthems similar to "My Country 'Tis of Thee." Each has a deep patriotic significance for the Norwegian people and therefore for us.



DON'T TAKE IT SERIOUS: It's just George Burns and Gracie Allen clowning for the publicity photographer. George is petting Herman Duck in a pot, as his contribution to the dinner, and Gracie is probably hollering "Fireman, save my child!" Jimmy Cash, the tenor on their Tuesday night CBS program, smiles patiently in the background.

Screen Workers Ask Films for Victory

Hollywood cannot fulfill its proper role as "the heavy industry of morale" until it abandons movies-as-usual in favor of "films for victory." American films can be made a vital factor in the nation's war effort against fascist tyranny, and the film capital possesses the resources and talent to make pictures that will

"inspire the people of America to a smashing victory over Hitler

CARDS CRUSH CUBS TO WIN '42 FLAG!

Cooper Shades Aging Dickey

The Cardinals, in Walker Cooper, have a young catcher who is the nearest thing to Bill Dickey baseball has seen. Dickey is tall, strong, cool, and when he bats his wrist motion gets good distance for him. In recent years, Bill lost some of his youthful power, but he can still power the ball. Walker and Dickey are about equal in batting averages, but Cooper's greater speed gives him an edge at the plate. Dickey's .290 average tops Cooper's by eight points, but Cooper has 32 doubles to Dickey's 13, and seven to Bill's two.

As for handling pitchers, the two men have revealed that they know all about the art of making throwers into skilled hurlers. The Yanks and the Cardinals are gifted with exceptional boxmen. Dickey is one of the craftiest catchers ever developed in the diamond game; Cooper has carried the young Cardinal staff into the best record a National League team can boast since 1906.

The Yankee reserves behind the bat are Rollie Hemsley and Buddy Rosar. Rollie's Yankee average is .361. He is a veteran, slow with the slowness of 35 years, but established as one of the leading receivers in the game. Rollie's work when he was hurriedly imported from Cincinnati shows that he can rise to an emergency.

Rosar, once prized as a coming star, is in the Yankee dog-house as a result of his exploit of last summer when he quit the team to take a civil service examination.

His average of .232 is his poorest in the major leagues. Ken O'Dea started life as a Cardinal, went to Chicago, then to the Giants. He has never been better than a second-stringer. Ken's arm is not the best. His chief advantage to his team is his ability to groove long hits.

VETERANS OF THE LINCOLN BRIGADE



Meet the Vets in Uniform

AT THEIR ANNUAL FALL

DANCE

Ralph Hayes and Orchestra

SATURDAY, OCT. 3rd

Manhattan Center — 34th St. & 8th Ave.

Tickets 65c in advance - 90c at door

On Sale at Vets Office, 77 5th Ave., and Bookshops

VETERANS OF THE LINCOLN BRIGADE

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MANHATTAN
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5th St. & 8th Ave.

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MAC WEISS
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